lecture.

### Amnsements.

ACADRMY-8:15-The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Seven Suablans.
BLOU THEATRE-5-The City Directory.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Samson.

CASINO-S-The Grand Duchess.

DALY'S THEATRE - 11 - Illustrated lecture. 8 15 -Priceless Paragon. CRAND OPERA HOUSE -S. The Stowaway.
LYCEUM THEATRE -S.15 - The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE -8:38 - Aust Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE - Evening - Charit Ball of the Purim Association.

NEW PARK THEATRE-8-Little Pack. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-A Midnight Bell. PALMEN'S THEATRE-S:15-The Gondollers, PROCTOR'S 23D.ST. THEATRE 5.15-Shenardeah. BTANDARD THEATRE-8-The Stepping Stone. STAR THEATRE-8-The Senator.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-15-The County Fair. STH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Ironmaster. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Peg Woffington. ATH AVE AND 19TH ST. Gettysberg.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- In the House of Commons, Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the Parnell Commission report; Mr. Gladstone replied, advocating the adoption of Mr. Morley's amendment. \_\_\_\_ In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury replied to Mr. Labouchere's charges in relation to the West End scandal. == The French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government in the matter of Minister Constans's resignation. - Several election riots occurred in Germany. = rumor of a fight between a French force and the King of Dahomey's men was confirmed; it is said that France will annex Dahomey. - Young Abraham Lincoln's condition is critical.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The bill to establish uniform salaries of \$5,000 for United States District Court Judges was passed; Mr. Spooner opposed the Blair bill; ex-Governor Warmoth was confirmed for Collecto of the Port of New-Orleans. - The House Another contested election case was taken up: Mr. Lodge introduced a bill requesting the appointment of fourth-class postmasters.

Domestic .- Eight men are imprisoned in a burn road near Mansileld, Ohio, three men lost their the charge of murdering his niece at Camden N. J. === The order of Commander of the Legion of Honor has been conferred by France upon Perry Belmont. === The Civil Service inquiry was continued. ---- The Eastern delegates to the Republican Club Convention at Nashville were entertained by the Republicans of Cincinnati.

City and Suburban.-The investigation of the Flack conspiracy case was adjourned on account of the illness of Mrs. Flack, \_\_\_\_ The indictment for bribery against ex-Alderman William II. Miller, in connection with the Broadway road franchise, was dismissed. - Many sleighs were out in the Park and the avenues in the upper part of the city. = Counsel in the Dock Commission hearing began the summing up. = Billiard players angry over the handicaps for the Chicago tournament. - A School of Pedagogy established at the University of the City. = Stocks dull and irregular, St. Paul and the Gould shares yielding and others resisting the move-

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmer and fair, or partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 16; average,

At the meeting of the World's Fair Executive Committee to-day the not altogether agreeable task of counting up the cost of the work which has yielded such a small result will be per formed. The occasion may not be altogether a mournful one, though, since the effort which did not avail to secure the World's Fair is likely to be turned into another channel to the permanent benefit of the city.

The Senate did a simple act of justice yesterday in passing the bill giving a uniform salary of \$5,000 to the United States District Judges. Still, this is only partial justice, for in a city like New-York \$5,000 is inadequate to secure the order of ability needed in the Federal Judiciary. There is a good prospect, however, that supplementary to this bill special acts will be passed raising the salaries of these Judges in the larger cities to a point which will not require so great a sacrifice on the part of lawyers accepting such appointments.

There should be no adverse criticism of the District-Attorney's office because of the dismissal of the indictment against ex-Alderman Miller. Miller was not a member of the "combine" made famous under that name by Duffy of Duffyville, and although his hands were soiled by the bribers' money, he did not retain it, and testified for the State. It was useless to keep an indictment hanging over his head under the circumstances. All the boodle cases are not on a par with that of Miller, however, though the District-Attorney would like to have

The end of the prolonged Dock Department Investigation is at hand-at least the end so far as the Mayor is concerned. If he finds the charges sustained by the evidence, he will recommend to the Governor the removal of the sen the power of the corrupt, the vicious and accused Commissioners. Should the Governor follow his usual custom, he will grant Messrs. that it would damage them or their party. Post and Matthews a hearing. Hence it is hard to say when the final end may be reached. Meanwhile the necessity for better business

the result of this investigation before acting.

The monster petition in favor of ballot reform as represented by Mr. Saxton's bill was presented in the Assembly last night, having been borne into the Chamber on the shoulders of a dozen stalwart men. Probably so voluminous a petition was never before offered to any legislative body. Speaker Husted asked a unanimous consent for the reception of the document-it is straining a point to call a huge book containing the names of 51,000 voters a document"-but nobody was surprised when Mr. Sheehan vehemently objected. He was apparently primed with a speech against ballot reform, but did not get a chance to free his mind and inflict on the Assembly the views of Governor Hill on the subject. The petition is as weighty in essence as it is in avoirdupois, and as it is absolutely unpartisan, the Democrats will seriously err if they fail to give due heed to the demand of public sentiment which finds a voice through it.

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXES. The salary grab, and the scandalously big River and Harbor bill, with other appropriations to fit, doomed the last Republican Congress to defeat. It is a good time to remember that the American people, while they despise a stupid niggardliness in Government, do also angrily condemn wastefulness and unreasonable extravagance. The appropriations desired by various interests this year cannot all be granted with safety. All together they make an aggregate far beyond the present revenue of the Government. But the people believe that the taxes which they pay can be and ought to be reduced, and it will not be safe to spend all the money in sight, and then give that as a reason for refusing to take off any of the taxes which the people feel.

For there are taxes which the people do feel and which a large number of them want reduced. These are not, let it be distinctly understood, the tariff duties about which the Free Trader or tariff reformer is continually prating. He who will go among the people and talk with them, and learn what Mr. Lincoln's "plain citizens" think about their burdens, will discover that they are not grumbling about the prices of woollen cloths, or knit goods, or carpets, or steel tools, or cutlery, or are all lower than ever before, and much lower developed home manufacture. About these sick case is duly provided each time, and if the people never think of them and care nothing prosecution is, the defence is not. Human inabout them. Nevertheless, there are taxes

It is important for Congressmen to know what these taxes are. Out of thousands of feel, and which they want reduced. It amounts (holder, who has money and "inflooence" beto more than \$50,000,000 yearly, and the hind him, commit crimes and stand upon his people know it. That was the fact before the Sugar Trust began its operations, and the pop- justice is gone. ular feeling is naturally all the stronger since that combination has put up prices and extorted \$20,000,000 yearly or more from consumers town.

sonable feeling, but yet a general one, that the retail prices of small quantities have come to directly to the relief of an injured and disbe so far independent of the taxes, or even of graced community. the cost of the materials, that it may be doubting mine at Wilkesbarre, Penn. - In a collision | ed whether the consumers would gain by reon the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail- peal of these taxes nearly as much as they suppose. But that is a matter for them to settle. and if they have not the sense of the disposi- canal system to the General Government. It Much damage to fruit was done by the cold tion to force a reduction in prices from man- is to be expected that it will be opposed by all own neglect. The Government collects in taxes of that kind about \$30,000,000 which it does not need, and there are multitudes of poor people who feel that tax, and desire to

These are samples of taxes which are actually felt. It would gratify large bodies of voters to have them removed or reduced. It would anger large bodies of voters to have them retained without change because Congress prefers to make appropriations larger than usual. The expectations raised by both parties during the last National campaign cannot properly be disregarded. Somewhere the appropriations ontemplated for various interests will have to he cut down. It will be wise for members of the House and Senate to stick closely to the idvice of the committees which have the whole abject under consideration, and to reject firmly appropriations which those committees do not recommend as safe.

# BALLOT REFORM.

Again the cry is raised, ballot reform intends restriction of suffrage. Universal suffrage is only the shallow pretence; corruption and fraudulent voting are the objects, and the proof is ready at hand. The very men who set up this pretext excuse the virtual disfranchisement of a million colored citizens at the South, on the plea that white supremacy is necessary to order and civilization. Not one of them would consent to suffrage without such State, county and town residence as may by law be required, and the great number who lose their votes every year because they are obliged to seek work in new places have no redress or sympathy from those who profess to uphold universal suffrage.

Ballot reform does not prevent any illiterate person from voting, but he is dependent now, and must be in any case, upon somebody to tell him what he is voting for. Now the friend or party worker who "votes him" can give him what ballots he pleases; under the Australian or Massachusetts system he would get an oilicial ballot so arranged that with little more than brute intelligence he could mark it as he desired, or he could call in a sworn officer of the law to execute his instructions. That is not disfranchisement. It deprives no one of an intelligent vote who can east such a vote

The true motive for objection is that the system deprives some persons of the power to sell their votes, and others of the power to buy those votes with safety. It deprives some of the power to coerce those whom they employ, and it is a remarkable thing that this law is resisted only by Democrats, who have been continually complaining that Republican employers only coerce their workingmen. If that were true, and if Republicans did the most or even the half of the coercing, there would not be a Democratic voice raised in opposition to the change proposed. Because it tends to lesthe unpatriotic. Democratic managers conclude

It is not a complete measure, and scarcely deserves the name of "reform," because it leaves so much yet to be accomplished. The methods and for more responsibility to the suppression of the Hudson County vote-stealers cople as represented in their elected officials and ballot-box-stuffers, and their kind, is even is as great as ever in this important department. | more important than the suppression of the | vanilla icc-cream. But the alien labor law came

change a few votes in a single precinct. The election swindler can manufacture majorities to order without any votes at all behind him. The party which dreads and resists the Australian plan would be completely crushed, in more than one Northern city and State, if every vote cast could be honestly counted and no

That is a fact which Democratic managers may wisely consider with seriousness. The Massachusetts method is but a single step, and others are coming-coming all the faster if that is delayed. Resistance to the Massachusetts method of voting will be understood by every fair-minded citizen to mean a determination to win by corruption and fraud. Public opinion does not go backward in such matters. fragment of reform defeated, the demand will be for much more thorough and drastic remedies. If it takes longer, the result will be worth more when attained. A single vote of the people, on the direct issue between election by the people and election by fraud, will sooner or later give to men who desire honest elections the power to sweep away the briber and the ballot-box-stuffer together.

FLACK ESCAPES AGAIN-OF COURSE. Upon facts unchallenged and uncontradicted he Sheriff of this county stands convicted of a gross fraud upon justice. Of so much there is no question. The evidence taken by the Bar Association proves this beyond cavil or quibble. That such a man should continue in the important office Tammany Hall gave him, an office of large trust and vast responsibility, is utterly disgraceful. Whatever he the merits or demerits of Judge Bookstayer's case, whatever be the sins of Referee Meeks, New-York shares the shame of Flack's conduct so long as he is permitted to retain office.

One way-the simplest way-of getting him out is by convicting him by a jury's verdict of the crime he has committed. Since the facts are clear, sure and not denied, one would suppose this to be very simple. But although he has been indicted for months, it seems impos sible to bring him to trial. His case adds another to those evasions of justice which are so ruinous to the reputation of the courts and so justly a subject of popular discontent. The indictment is drawn. The court assembles. The lawyers attend, but somebody is sick, someglass table ware, or boots and shoes, which body is beyond the jurisdiction, some essential is wanting, and the case must "go over." The than they were until protective duties had court assembles again and again, but a new things the hirelings of party argue, but the plain defence is ready the prosecution is not; if the genuity is all too dull and feeble to get them which they feel and which many want reduced. both ready at the same time for the trial of a powerful politician. The witnesses in cases | the danger of the Taylor War is over seems to be where poor wretches of thieves, who have stolen letters on the subject, a large majority specify lest they starve, are on trial, never get sick, the tax on sugar as one which the people do never fee the jurisdiction. But let an officetrial, and forthwith some necessary aid to

Two weeks ago Flack visited his wife at the hotel where she was stopping in a Hudson River He was admitted to see her, and rein addition to previous exactions. Every fam- mained in conference with her for some time. ily bûys sugar, and every citizen is aware that As the day set for his trial approaches, she the price is enhanced by the duty, was enhanced | goes to bed or elsewhere, and a physician's before the Sugar Trust existed, and is still certificate bobs up in court and sets the Judge more burdensome since. It would be wise for and the community at defiance. It is an out-Congress not to adopt any course which will rage that the city should be trifled with in this leave it without power to reduce these duties. way. The facts in the case outside of any that It is to some extent a mistaken and unrea-mable feeling, but yet a general one, that the Sheriff's removal. Judge Bookstaver's statetaxes on tobacco ought to be reduced. The ment is enough. Governor Hill should proceed

THE CONTROL OF THE CANALS. A proposition is pending at Albany which looks to the transfer of the control of our great ufacturers, their loss will then be due to their our lawmakers who possess a measurable de natural, as the following comparison of money of State pride, who have an intelligent regard for the State's welfare. For if New-York ever should allow her canals to pass out of her own hands she would jeopardize her com-Federal control another. The Republican State Convention of 1885 placed a plank in its platform in favor of Federal aid. "We declare," the resolution reads, "in favor of asking the National Government to defray the cost of enlarging the locks and deepening the channel of the Eric Canal, while still preserving it under

State control." Some of the wisest and most experienced friends of the canal decline to go thus far. They are opposed not only to Federal control but to Federal aid. At the Canal Conference of 1885, which was presided over by Horatio Seymour, a strenuous effort was made to secure the passage of a resolution indorsing the Federal aid scheme. But the conference by an emphatic majority voted it down. The attempt was renewed at subsequent conferences, and failed, as did also, it may be remarked in passing, the resolution, brought forward in 1887, providing that the canals should be improved at the expense of the railroads. It is not un likely that the Federal aid proposition would be more popular were it not for the impression which has found lodgment in many minds that it is an entering wedge-that if New-York permits the General Government to pay for improving the canals it will be only a question of time when the General Government will own them. The serious evils which would be sure to follow Federal control have often been pointed out, and attention is directed to the chief of them in a vigorous letter from a close student of the canal problem which is printed on another page.

New-York ought to own the canals of New-York, and she can well afford to own them, being a rich and prosperous State and practically out of debt. The reasons which are urged by those who want to see her part with them have their origin in a narrow and selfish view of the situation. We have no fear that they will commend themselves to the majority in either house.

## THE HON. GENTLEMAN'S WAR.

We are sure that some of our readers remember the extraordinary proclamation issued by the Honorable George Taylor, of South Leeds, Province of Ontario, against the United States of America, last summer. Others, we suppose, have forgotten it-which is a solemn thought, and should teach us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? if we may ask the question. But this by the way-Napoleon Bonaparte may, for aught we know, be dead; but George Taylor lives. Not only does he live, but he is back in the Canadian Parliament carrying on his war.

Mr. Taylor's last summer's proclamation was of the retaliatory order. Certain persons (voters) Grenville were in the habit of laboring the six prescribed days in the counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence, New-York State, and resting on the seventh with their families in the Queen's Dominions. Chiefly, we are told, they worked at pleasure resorts, where, we presume, they forgot an order for consomme and brought pommes de terre, or, discovering that the leg of mutton was a thing of the past, sagaciously substituted

The Legislature is in no sense bound to await | briber or the coercer of votes. The latter may | down on Mr. Taylor's constituents and stopped their pleasant little arrangement. Mr. Taylor was, however, there, and he had his boots on-if we may venture to employ the expression.

It so happened that divers citizens of this country had been in the habit of fishing in the St. Lawrence River, in Mr. Taylor's neighborhood. Sometimes one of them would row over to the Canadian side. Once there he would sit down in the stern of his boat, hoist a sun umbrelia, adjust a worm for bait and proceed with more or less success at the nefarious business of snatch ing good Canadian fish from Canadian waters. Mr. Taylor read up the Fisheries Act, and he made those poor, foolish fishermen sitting around waiting for a nibble think that a British man-ofwar had steamed plump against their boats He issued his proclamation. He began it George Taylor, M. P. for South Leeds," and be tween these extremes he told the fishermen that after the 15th of July their boats and tackle aye, and bait-would be confiscated; and gave notice to our Government that so long as ou obnoxious alien labor law was enforced against his constituents he should enforce the fisheries law against us, but that when we should modify our law he would revise his proclamatio Victoria might dally; Taylor could only strike.

Now, as mentioned before, Mr. Taylor is back in the Canadian Parliament. He points with pride to his proclamation, and has introduced a bill which provides for an allen labor act pre cisely the same as ours. The honorable gentle man believes that the measure should become law. The honorable gentleman from Halifax may oppose it, the honorable member from Victoria may speak against it, other honorable gentlemen may laugh at it, but the honorable representative from Leeds still believes it to be a good measure. The honorable gentleman from Leeds stands for the Canadian workingman (Hear, hear.) Peace if possible-war if necessary

But notwithstanding the patriotism contained in Mr. Taylor's bill we observe that it is meeting with some opposition in Parliament. In speaking on his measure he says in regard to our alien labor people of the United States in introducing that act to have it interpreted as to deal cruelly with many residents of the united counties of Leeds to show the members what sort of stuff he was made of, one honorable gentleman asked if he had the approval of the Government in issuing it. At which Mr. Taylor replied: "I took the entire responsibility. I issued the notice myself. Whereupon several disreputable honorable gentlescurvy honorable members indulged in laughter. But Mr. Taylor answered: "Over my own signature I issued it. This document was signed by my own hand." At which a half-dozen low honorable members cried "Which hand?" and others laughed derisively.

The idea, put forward in some quarters, that premature. There may be fighting yet. advice to the people of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties is not to dismiss their minute-men just

"The Atlanta Constitution," always an ingenious, sometimes an ingenuous, newspaper, sugthe Northern men, placed in the South, would see and do as the Southern man sees and does. Such a convention as "The Constitution" proposes would throw light on this suggestion. But it would not get merit to the right nor render the wrong a whit less so.

Reports continue to be forthcoming that

The importance of London as one of the greatports. Their action in the matter is perfectly and at London will demonstrate. At the former place the cost was \$1,004, and the time four mercial supremacy. Federal aid is one thing, days, while in the port of London the cost amounted to \$2,167, and the time was twelve days. It will be seen, therefore, that there was an advantage of over a thousand dollars and of eight days in favor of Dundee,

Let's see. Is this last winter or next winter

of the pauper insane in the outlying portions of this State, they are infinitely superior to those which prevail in certain countries of Europenot only in Russia, but even in the Diest district of Belgium, the aged and insane paupers are pu up by the parish to auction, and given over to the highest bidder, who for the following twelve months possesses the right to get as much work as he can out of the poor creatures. In many places they are used as eart horses and oven, and in Russia it is a common sight to see a human team composed of poor feeble old men and women together with a few idiots and lunatics, harnessed to ploughs and heavy wagons. The mercy they receive from their brutal driver is even less than that accorded to cattle, and the whip is laid with cruel frequency across their shoulders.

The banner of Republicanism will be "full-high advanced at Nashville to-day. Greetings to the

The Commercial Club of Louisville has been advertising that city to the world as containing about a quarter of a million inhabitants. Commenting upon the estimate, "The Courier-Journal" is candid and courageous enough to say "this is a great misjudgment, we think, for Louisville will unquestionably fall short of 200,000.7 It is always refreshing to see love for the exact truth get the better of the star-eyed goddess of local pride.

Senator Hoar told a considerable part of the whole truth when he gave as the reason why debates in Congress are not more fully reported in the newspapers, that they were so frequently minteresting. Space in all newspapers is valuable. In the metropolitan dailies it is worth several hundred dollars per column. During sessions of Congress there are many events and proceedings taking place every day in Washington besides the Congressional debates which must be reported. These fill several columns. To give up an additional page to set speeches, the main facts in which have usually been printed and reprinted many times, would be a sacrifice of space for which the papers would have no adequate return. It is human nature to magnify the importance of matters in which one is intensely interested. and while of course the press may occasionally fail to perceive the interest of the public in this or that subject, it goes without saying that it satisfies the public interest as it judges that interest to exist. Senator Blair's charges that the press has been deterred by corrupt motives from publishing full accounts of the arguments his intelligence. In the first place, it has reported them many times year after year, and has given the subject all the attention it is entitled to In the next place, to charge that 10,000 news papers, representing all parties and all communities, can be bought up like cattle, is to charge what is both absurd and outrageous.

A few more such speculations in Washington real estate as Mr. Cleveland made with Oak View

will enable him to pay his next \$10,000 contribu tion to the Democratic campaign fund without

It is an encouraging sign of better things that there exists in the Southern States a progressive party who entertain views similar to those commended to the South by The Tribune in a recent article. It is a small party, but it grows, and more especially in the three States where the negro vote has become so large as to command serious attention. The Hon. Frank Johnston, a leading Democrat of Mississippi, in a published interview, states the case frankly and justly. That the Fifteenth Amendment can never be repealed he admits, and sensibly contends that all policies based on the hope that it may be "must prove fallacious and mischievous in the extreme. "In whatever we do," he says, "we must recognize the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution." If this wise advice were honestly followed, the "negro question" would be quickly and honorably and satisfactorily settled. The Nation has no wish to impose upon any State a corrupt or an ignorant electorate. It is in the power of every State to protect itself against incompetent voters if that and nothing but that be its honest aim.

"The Fair is not for Chicago alone," says a Chicago paper. You should have thought of that awhile ago. Come, now, put up! Stop begging and put up!

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, who had been visiting her friend, Mrs. Wright, the adopted sister of the late Miss Mary L. Booth, returned to her home

Professor James Russell Lowell is able to sit up, read the papers and attend to his correspondence, The Rev. J. W. Chapman, lately of Albany, on Sunday preached his first sermon as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Afterward he was introduced to the Sanday-school by the superin-tendent, Mr. Wanamaker.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree gave a dinner to a number of friends recently, at which, instead of nosegays, false noses were furnished to the guests, which they were requested to wear during the banquet!

Secretary Blaine called on the President yesterday in company with Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Fisheries and Marine of Canada. The interview lasted about five minutes.

Mrs. Proctor, wife of the Secretary of War, will leave Vashington with her young son in a few days for the Hot Springs, N. C., the baths of that place having een recommended by her physician for the cure of heamatism, from which she has been a sufferer. Red-ield Proctor, jr., has almost entirely regained his

The late Lord Lamington was a kindly, genial man, and, though a thorough-going partisan, entirely free from gail. His death is the break of one of the few emaining links that bound the present generation to the days when "Dizzy" was a wild young Bohemian in politics, anxious above all other things for nodisreputable electioneering scandal. Balilie-Cochrane as one of the young men whom Mr. Disraeli found it when to flatter at a time when he was trying to make the way. He appeared accordingly in one of Distaell's novels, which was Distael's favorite method of at-laching men to him whom he wanted to use. Intille-taching men to him whom he wanted to use. Intille-taching men to him whom he wanted to use. Intille-taching is the "linckhurst" of "Coningsty." Inckhurst" is not a portrait which a serious politician would particularly care for. He is a lovial, pugna-tions, but rather frivolous young fellow, who, when a contested election, with all its fire and fury, its bribes and heer, its speeches and posters and promises, has passed away. Isughingly asks what they had been fighting about all the time. Still, it was something to be in a novel which all the young ladies of the partied were reading.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That excellent journal "School" is rapidly coming be recognized as the unofficial organ of the public cools of this city and vicinity. It is edited with ability and discretion, and is a weekly mirror of hat is going on in the schools.

The Gift Was Appreciated .- Aunt Coupon-And now, Georgie I liked it pretty well, Annty. After me hilly solid got tired hearin' it tick we busted it pen an' took out der works. Eul's got der spring ed onto his deg. It's a bully dog, too!-dewellers' extern.

efficient in delicate thoughtfulness for others. The oung back Indians of Canada refuse to marry beause they have no work for their wives to do.

Charmed Him Still.—"Fweddy, I cawn't see what on find to admind in that Miss follinghouse. She's dweaffully pitted with the smallpox."

"Eah Jove, Cholly, she caucht it, don't ye know, while she was taking cash of that wich old uncle that died and left him a gweat hig hundwed thousand tollahs, bah Jove!"—(Chicago Tribune.

it is whispered in St. Louis that it has long been e ambition of Colonel Charles H. Jones to be known the Channey Depew of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Cleveland's friends say that he comes nearer eing the Eurobard of the Mississippi Valley.

Why He Waited.—Night Editor (roaring furiously brough speaking-tuber)—It's 3 o'clock! Why don't on go to press! What are you waiting for!

Foreman (with equal fury)—The dash blank regular taily dispatch about the sale of the Adam Forepaugh ireus hasn't come yet!—(Chicago Tribune.

BEDROCK PHILOSOPHY.

When worries and troubles surround you.

On to work!
You will always have trouble around you,
You bet!
If you shirk.
The man who is busy his worry forgets.
It's mind can't harassed by thoughts of his debts.
And the farefer he works, the more happy he gets,
Till he's gay as a Tork.

If Fortune won't smile, let her frown, if she will. Never mind! Don't sulk, and look wholly cast down, if

Seems unkind.

Seems unkind.

If you smile at her, soon she will smile back at you.
You are certain to win her, if you will pursue
Her with cheerful persistence, and hope ever new,
And then solace you'll find. HI.

The world doesn't care for your woes,
Oh, no!

Not a bit!
The man who is wise never shows
His foe
That he's bit.
Every one of your neighbors has griefs of his own,
He greatly prefers to let your griefs alone.
And he doesn't at all enjoy hearing you groan,
so take warning, and quit!
—(Somerville Journal.

" What magnificent plays Shakespeare would have written had he lived in the nineteenth century," exclaims a Western paper. Don't know about that; e might have been tempted to write a tank drama, and thus knocked his fame into a cocked-hat. There are many other pitfalls into which W. S. might fall if he were alive to day. It wouldn't increase our just finished a play to fit a young woman with a yelfow wig and a Worth costume. And how would you like to read on the billboards, "A Brass Gorilla, or the Wild Man from Borrio-Boola-Gha, by William Shake No. Shakespeare is all right just where he

Republican Partisan—Well, for example, what has the Democratic party ever done for soldiers? Democratic Pagtisan—What has it done! Why, str, it caused the war. There never would have been any soldiers if it hadn't been for the Democratic party.— (Binghamton Republican.

There is a rumor affoat that an English syndicate stands ready to buy up the Chicago World's Fair. The Englishmen think that Chicago will sell cheap after it has played with the Fair idea a while. But re believe Chicago has more sand than that,

A minister in Berkshire the other Sunday thought he might help his Sunday school teachers and pupils in their study of the international lessons by giving them some idea of the Gospel of Luke, its writer, character and intent. In his discourse he aliuded incidentally to its marks of originality and independence. What was his assonishment to see in the local paper a day or two later that the Rev. Mr. Blank hast Sunday evening defended Luke against a charge of plagiarism.—(Con-

N. C., he was told that lawyers in that section were in the habit of arguing cases in the United States Courts for a dollar and a half a case. And it was noticed that the great boodle prosecutor at once began to pack his trunk for New-York when he heard this, He probably thought it was no country for a New-

Mastered Its Intricacies.—Man—Are you getting an insight into your employer's business!

Boy—Well, I should smile! I know it better than be does.

THE DRAMA.

At the Broadway Theatre last night Salvini gave

the first of a series of ten representations with which the American stage. The theatre was not crowded, but this exceptional and extraordinary actor was welcomed with abundant and rousing enthusiasm. It is now almost seventeen years since that memorable night at the old Academy of Music (it was the night of September 16, 1873) when Salvini began his tremendous physical force, had not been equalled since the best days of Edwin Forrest and of Gustavus V Brooke, and which, for originality of treatment, has not been rivalled since the time of the German Davison. He was then a stranger here. He is now one of the best known and most ardently admired actors of the age. From first to last his life in America has been one triumph. His ideas of Shake speare and his rather monotonous methods of interpre tation have not been accepted by all of us as preferable to those of our own stage. No foreigner ever yes works are understood by shakespeare's race. There is an idea current that the Germans comprehend him better than the English do, but that is preposterous folly; and as to the Italians, it requires but a glance at their translations of him to perceive that in many important particulars they have missed the mark altogether. The colossal powers of Salvini, however, have carried everything before them, and his great ness as an actor has not been denied by anybody In Saul, Ingomar, Conrad the Ontlaw, Niger the Gladiator, Paolo, and Samson, and as the Ghost in Hamlet, he has done great things and established brilliant and permanent fame. His Hamlet, his Macbeth, at least one-third of his Othello, and cer tainly half of his Lear are better forgotten than remembered. But enough remains to authenticate his genius and to vindicate his splendid superiority; and the welcome accorded to him last night proves that he will end as he began, a conqueror. The play was the five-act tragedy of "Samson," by

Ippolito D'Aste, a work which is loosely based upon

the well-known Bible story of the Hebrew Hercules, and which was written expressly for Salvini each, Vo., last week. and has been translated by Mr. Howells. The first half of it is dull. The auditor listens to Samson's own florid and ostentatious description of his victorious combat with the lion (a passage delivered with superb pantomimic felicity by salvint), together with his incendiary proclamations of war against the Philistines; but it is not until the end of act second that the spectator sees anything done, and it is not until the latter part of act third that he sees a personality which is essentially and unequivocally that of Samson. At the close of act second Samson personally confronts and defies the Philistine mob and rescues his father from their clutches. In the second half of act third he yields himself to the enchantment of Delllah's beauty and to the intoxication of wine, and in the sequent moral and physical collapse he reveals to that siren,-indicated here as weak rather than intentionally treacherous,-the secret of In this lafter scene human nature is not depicted in its most admirable aspect. Yet the denotement of it is elementally true, and if there be any moral to be drawn from the spectacle of abject sur oriety, and even involved in a violent wrangle in render that is afforded by a strong man in his carnal infatuation for a fascinating woman, certainly the philosopher may imbibe this instructive morality in liberal abundance from Salvini's portraiture of amatory The sight is humiliating, but the acting is remembers Salvini's Othello, that in situations of this remembers Salvini's othello, that in situations of kind this actor does not trouble himself much about sentiment. Act third closes with the seizure of Samson, who is then doomed to be shorn and hinded. In act fourth he is half a maniac and he curses his betrayer. In act fifth he resumes, or rather he these to, his state of essential nobility of manhood, and he invokes the Good of Israel to restore his strength, so that by one final act of justice and of sacrifice he can bring retribution upon his wicked and cruel enemies. The prayer is supposed to be granted, and at the last he grasps the pillars of the Temple of Dagon and overwheims at once the Philistines and his own calamitous life with an avalanche of ruin.

Strong dramatic situations are denoted here—but their greatness is dependent on the personality of the actor of Samson. The languace put into his mouth is by turns that of imprention, sarcasm, pathes, adjuration, and sublimity. The mood to which he attains at last is the highest mood that the human sont can ever reach, while in the hounds of mortality,—the lonely and awful grandeur of superiority to hove and to all human ties, when bitter experience of heartending grief and absolute desolation has brought the man to the bleak verge of eternity and taught him that there is no refuge except in God. To all these situations salvinit's massive individualism, regardious sensibility and passionate intensity make him entirely enter kind this actor does not trouble himself much about

Signor Salvini George Fawcett Edward Snader Inner Delamater Edmund Day Carl Abrendt uctus Henderson Manosh, his father.

Melcah Vigina Buchanan "Samson" will be repeated to-night. Salvini does not appear on Wednesday, but on Thursday he will present "The Gladiator," on Friday, Cognod in "The Ontlaw" (Morte Civile), and in Saturday, "Othelio." His engagement extends to March 15. It is an engagement of special importance to the public, and the privilege that it affords to playgoers should not be neglected. ROSE COGHLAN AS PEG WOFFINGTON.

Miss Rose Coghlan, who entered last night upon the second and last week of her present engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, presented the lovely character of Peg Woffington, which she has often before now impersonated upon the local stage, and with which her name has long been pleasantly associated. Mr. J. T. Sullivan played Pomander, Mr Frank Lander played Vane, Mr. E. T. Webber appeared as Triplet, and Helen Bancroft was Mabel. The house was full, and the performance was sincerely enjoyed and applauded. Rose Coghlan possesses many of the qualities that were fascinating in the actual Woffington, who is reflected, with considerable modification, in this excellent comedy of "Masks and Faces"-surely one of the best plays of modern times. she is brilliant and dashing as an actress; she is a very handsome woman; she has often in her acting spirit, combined with tenderness of heart and active humane impulse; and she is possessed of exuberant animal spirits and a rich strain of humor. The mind, the sensibility, the prodigious variety and the genius of Peg Woffington are not indeed indicated by her Miss Coghian, however, has thoroughly grasped the ideal of the character as drawn in Charles Reade's book, and she presents it in a delightful manner. It was a comfort to see and it is a pleasure to record her brilliant success. The subject has been many times considered in this column, and there is no present need of dwelling upon it in particular detail. In Mr. suilivan the public sees a representative of Pomander who has quite the elegant air of bland and genial though heartless and brittle profigacy which appertains to this character; and Helen Bancroft is carnest and pleasing in Mabel Vane—delivering that trying picture speech in a vein of simplicity and pathos. The opportunity of seeing "Masks and Faces" as it is now presented by Miss Rose Coghlan is a valuable opportunity and one that the public ought to improve. Compared with the impossible and preposterous play of Jocelyn this piece is a classic. Indeed it is a gen of dramatic literature, however regarded, and its welcome never grows cold.

OTHER THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Possart, at the Amberg Theatre, appeared in Nathan der Weise. The melodrama called "The and the stage was disgraced by an exhibition of two real burglars in the act of smashing open a safe claborate production of Mr. Hoyt's farce of "A Mid and Mrs. Kendal, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, acted in "The Ironmaster." "Tannhauser" was performe at the Metropolitan. Mr. J. L. Stoddard gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon at Daly's Theatre and sarah Cowell Le Moyne gave a reading at the Lycenn.

Augusta Dargon has returned to the stage, in Australia, and is acting in Tennyson's tragedy of Queen Mary."

Mrs. Erving Winslow's purposed series of reading-in this city, from the plays of Mr. Ibsen, had to be postponed, on account of her liness. They are to be given later. Mr. E. D. Alden is the agent for Mrs. Winslow.

Winslow,

Mrs. Burton Harrison's adaptation of one of Scribe's comedies, under the name of "A Russian Heneymoon," has been published by Messrs. R. H. Rusself & Son, proprietors of the De Witt Publishing House.

Mr. Herman Vezin lately brought out, at Cochester, England, as Julia, in "The Hunchbeck," one of his pupils, Miss Laura Johnson, and her success '6 said to have been such as to warrant sanguine anticipation of a brilliant career upon the stage.